SPFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STR.

IS, each in advance.

LAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, \$\mathbf{T}\) per annum.

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\$\mathbf{E}\) per annum; the European clition, \$4 per annum to

t of Great Britan, or \$5 to any part of the Continent, both include postage. THE FABILY HERALD, every Wednesday, at four cents p sopy or E per onnum.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing imported by the world, if used will be it as a positive of the world, if used will be it as a property of the world. nors, solicited from any quarter of the world, if used well be like pally poid for. BO-Our Foreign Correspondents are Par-ticularly Requested to Seal all Letters and Packages NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not

PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and desalch ADVERTISEMENTS renowed every day; advertisements in secial in the WHERLY HERALD, PARILY HERALD, and in the wiferress and Suropean Editions.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Not a Bad Judge-The Practical Man-The Conjugal Lesson. NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway-Four Lovers-Tiger

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Love CHANG-ADOPTE BURTON'S THRATRE, Broadway, opposite Bond stree
My Son Diana-Actress of All Work-Forty Winks.

WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway-London Assurance LAURA KEENE'S THRATER, Broadway-THE SEA OF LOR, OR A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street-ITALIAN OPERA NAGLE'S JUVENILE COMEDIANS, 444 Broadway-BEN

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway—After-mon, Youth who Never Saw a Woman—Bloomers in Love. Evening, Road or Life.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS, 561 and 563 Broadway.—CRORGE CREISTY & WOOD'S MINSTREES—PAYER PLYER PAPPER POSE MECHANICS' HALL, 672 Broadway-Bryant's MINSTREES-ETHIOPIAN ECCENTRICITIES-LIPE AMONG THE ALABAMA

EMPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway-Pairtings Illustrative of the Kase Expedition, &c.

New York, Monday, November 16, 1857.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald-Edition for Europe The Conard mail steamship Canada, Capt. Lang, will leave Boston on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at noon to morrow, to go by railroad, and at half-past two o'clock P. M., to go by steamboat.

The European edition of the Herand, printed in French and English, will be published at nine o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six cents.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe :-

LONDON . . . Samson Low, Son & Co., 47 Ludgate hill.
Am. European Express Co., 51 King Williams!
PARES . Am. European Express Co., 8 Place de la Bourse
LIVERPOOL . Am. European Express Co., 9 Chapel street.
R. Stuart, 10 Exchange street, East.
HAVES . Am. European Express Co., 21 Rue Corneille.

The contents of the European edition of the Himald will pombine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and up to the hour o

The News.

The steamship Philadelphia, which left Havana on the 9th instant for New York, encountered a violent gale on the day following, when off the coast of Florida. On the 13th she broke her shaft, thereby disabling her engines, but succeeded in reaching Charleston on Saturday last. The St. Louis, from Aspinwall, with the passengers, treasure and mails from California, sailed from Havana for New York on the 10th instant, and in all probability encountered the same gale, thus accounting for her non-arrival at this port.

The Vanderbilt steamship Ariel, which left Southampton on the 4th instant, was boarded off Cape Race last Friday night by the news yacht of the New York Associated Press, and her news, which is four days later than that brought by the Arabia, telegraphed to this city from St. Johns, Newfound land. By this new and expensive arrangement we were enabled to publish the advices from Europe in the Herald yesterday morning, about three days in advance of the arrival of the steamer at this port, where she may be looked for during to-morrow. The Ariel has \$400,000 in specie and one hundred and ampton, on board. The political news is very meagre, but the trade reports and financial advices are interesting. Cotton had a downward tendency, but prices had not altered from those quoted on the 50th ult. Flour was still dell, and some circulars quote it at a fall of sixpence a barrel. Consols were at 89] a 894 for money, with a depressed money market in London. There was nothing later from India. An attempt was made to launch the steamship Great Eastern on the 3d inst., but it failed, and the undertaking was postponed to an early day in December

No official intelligence has yet been received by the government from the commander of the Utah military expedition relative to the Mormon attack but private letters fully confirm the accounts already published. It has been ascertained that the destruction of the supplies will not in the least embarrass the progress of the army, as they were of a description that could be easily dispensed with.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention concluded their labors and adjourned on the 7th instant. A provisional government has been formed, with Mr. Calhoun, the United States Surveyor, for Governor, to go into immediate operation. The Convention adopted a separate clause sanctioning slavery, which section will be the only one submitted to the people. It is stated that there was a plan on foot to obtain the acceptance by Congress of the constitution before the meeting of the Territorial Legislature; and it is furthermore stated that Governor Walker has been urged to call an extra session of the Legislature in order to head off the movement. The Legislature will be composed of forty-five representatives and fifteen senators.

Elsewhere we publish a letter from our correspon dent at Bombay upon the capture of Delhi, its effect upon the Hindostanees, and giving much interesting information upon affairs in general in India. We also pub lish a letter received by a lady of this city from he sister, a nun in the Convent of Mussorie, near Agra, which contains some interesting descriptions of the scenes which have occurred in that quarter of the Indian peninsula since the outbreak of the mutiny This lady's narrative is confirmatory of most of the accounts of the atrocities attributed to the Sepoys.

Our reporters have made a tour of the station houses, with the view of ascertaining from the captains of police the state of affairs in the various wards with reference to the effect produced by the prevailing stagnation in business. The result of their inquiries is embodied in an interesting report, which we publish elsewhere. There are from twelve to fifteen hundred applicants for lodgings at the station houses every night by homeless wanderers. about one-third of whom find accommodations.

In another column may be found a full report of the proceedings of the Police Commissioners on Saturday afternoon. An interesting debate took place, at the suggestion of Mr. Perit, on the question of the legality of the dismissal of the old force and their eligibility to re-appointment. Mayer Wood strennously advocated the claims of the municipal force. A list of the officers recommended for the Thirteenth ward was ordered to be published and definitely acted upon at the next meeting. Mr. Perit expressed his intention to devote all necessary time to the business of the Board at any hour of the day.

We give elsewhere a corrected list of nominations for the coming December election, as far as made.

The new Catholic Church of the Immaculate Con ception is nearly completed, near the corner of Fourteenth street and avenue A, and a fair in aid of

ternoon. A full description of the church will be found in another column.

We publish this morning a full report of the severe disaster which occurred to the clipper ship Great Republic, on her voyage from the Chincha Islands to London. Our correspondent, dating at the Falkland Islands, on the 16th of September, notes the rise and progress of the storm, and reports the con-

dition of the vessel after she fortunately made port The schooner Red Fox arrived at New Orleans from Tampico, Mexico, on the 6th inst., with news to the 31st ult. and \$63,622 in specie. Senor Fernandez Flores was acting as Governor during the absence of General Garza at the capital. The Legis lature was still in session. The great Sierra road approached completion. It was hoped that the ra.lroad from Tampico to the city of Mexico, with a branch to Vera Cruz, would soon be completed and every communication afforded. The churchmen still refused to acknowledge the authority of the civil power in the State.

Our correspondent at Grand Turk, Turk's Islands, writing on the 3d inst., says:—"The salt rakings are large, and 10,000 bushels were sold this week at 94 cents per bushei. The stock on hand is over 42,000 bushels, with an increase in prospect. The health of the island is good. The supply of turtle is far below the demand; turtle is now an important feature in our exports. There is an increased de mand for junk, old copper, zinc, &c. Breadstuff and provisions are nearly exhausted, and it is sin gularly strange that American merchants have not directed their attention this way in supplying Ameri can produce."

The value of foreign goods imported at the port of Boston during the week ending 13th inst. amounted to \$1,382,313, showing an increase of \$22,351 as com pared with the imports for the corresponding period in 1856.

The annexed table shows the temperature the atmosphere in this city during the past week the range of the barometer, the variation of wind currents, and the state of the weather, at three periods during each day, viz. : at 9 A. M., and 3 and 9 o'clock P. M. :-

Do	Days of the Month.	9 A. M.			3 P. M.			9 P. M.			Lo	Ra
yn of the Week.		Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Baroauter	Thermometer	Wind	Baromder	Thermometer	Wind	rest point, night,	in, inches
Sat. Sun. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thur. Fri. Sat.	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	30.37 30.37 30.30 30.40 30.40 30.64 30.35	61 63 40 46 50 41	S.E. S.N.W. N.W.	30.37 30.37 30.35 30.40 30.74 30.51 30.35	51	S.E. N.W. N.W.	30.35 30.39 30.40 30.74 30.51	20112	N.W. N.W. S.W.	56 56 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53	0.20

REMARKS.
Saturday—Clear all day and night.

ay—Foggy all day, lay—Morning clear and blowing fresh all day; ligh tring the night.

rain during the night.
Tuesday—Morning, rain; afternoon and night, clear.
Wednesday—Clear all day and night.
Thursday—Clear all day and night.
Friday—Morning, overcast, with light showers; afternoon and night, clear.
Seturday—Morning, overcast and cool.
The cotton market continued quiet on Saturday, and in the

absence of sales of moment quotations were nominal The stock continued quite light, and holders manifested to disposition to press sales. Flour was heavy, with mode rate sales, and the market, especially for superfine and extra State and Western, declined about 5c. per barrel. Wheat was in light stock and sales moderate, while prices were without change of moment. Among the transaction were prime Chicago spring at 98c., Milwaukie club at \$1 06. Tennessee red and good Canada white at \$1 30. Corn was scarce and firm, with limited sales of Western mixed at 78c. a 79c., with some sales reporte at 80c. Pork was dull, with sales of mess at \$19 62. Sugars were sold to a fair extent, confined chiefly to low and common grades. The transactions embraced about 350 bhds, and 800 boxes, at rates given in another column Freight engagements were interfered with at the Mer chants' Exchange by the political assemblage convene there during the usual business hours. Engagement were consequently light. To Liverpool about 2,000 a 3,000 bbls. flour were engaged at 2s., and 400 bales of cotton at

Revival of Plans for the Acquisition of Cube

Whenever an ambitious political aspirant is desirous of obtaining any particular office or public position, his friends always bring forward the assertion that he has the ability to do some great achievement in connection with the derired appointment which no one else can perform, and which, if he is not appointed, will be eternally lost to the country.

The appexation of Cuba h popular measure with the masses and the politicians, there has not been an applicant for any mission or consulate abroad that did not possess, in his own estimation, some particular qualification or ability to further that measure at the post he desired to obtain, whether it were a mission to Timbuctoo or a consulate in Kamschatka. As for the mission to Spain, the number of applicants that claimed to be the man and the only man who could carry that measure with the Court of Madrid has been past computation, and all of them possessed some peculiar ability that no one else had. To say nothing of those who went before him, there was Mr. Soulé, who spoke three or four languages, was a smooth and polished diplomatist, knew all about Queens and Court intrigue, and whose friends were confident that if he did not succeed no man could. Every one knows how he came back with drooping feathers a most utter failure. After him came Mr. Dodge, who, in the wisdom of poor Pierce and Marcy, was supposed to be "just the dodge." How he has been snubbed by the polite Dons is a matter of public notoriety. We are no nearer the purchase of Cuba to-day than we were thirty years

After all the mischances that have befallen

us in this matter, it would naturally be supposed that we should set ourselves to study Spanish character and history, and see if there was not something in them that prevents our succeeding in the negotiation for Cuba. But that is not the case. Everybody still retains unbounded confidence in his plan to effect the purchase, provided always that he be appoint ed to some song mission for which he is peculiarly fitted. The latest phase which this mania has taken is exhibited in the friends of Mr. Belmont urging him for the mission to Spain, while Mr. B. himself opines that it would be useless to shelve him in Madrid, but that if he were sent as Minister to Paris, there, in connection with "our house," the Barons Rothschild, he could buy and sell Cuba and half the crowned heads in Europe. Now, although we have a good deal of confidence in Mr. Belmont's ability as a financier, and it is demonstrated in his successful speculations abroad as detailed in our Washington correspondent's letter to-day, we believe that he is just the man to fail in an attempt to purchase Cuba, whether he be made Minister to Madrid or Paris. His nationality and his peculiar connection with the leading Jewish house in the world would make him peculiarly distasteful to the sensitive and most Catholie" Spaniard, who would reject with scorn the ides that a Jewish banker could perform what the ablest diplomatists of the age have failed in.

But there is no necessity for discussing Mr Belmont's disqualifications for the mission to Paris or Madrid. The question of the acquisition of Cuba must be viewed from higher grounds than that of personal merit or demerit. Who the funds is to be held this week, beginning this af- | ever will glance for a moment over the pages | a stop to corruption and robbery.

of Spain's history will see at once that she never has sold territory voluntarily. She preferred to lose the Low Countries in the most ignominious manner to treating even with the Prince of Orange. When Napoleon desired to buy Louisiana in order to raise money by selling it to us, Olivarez, the Spanish Minister, flung back his propositions with the proud reply, "Spain conquers or loses provinces at the point of the sword: she never buys or sells them." Napoleon negotiated no more, but with Charles IV. and Ferdinand, the heir apparent, prisoners in France, he took possession of Louisiana So, too, with Florida-when General Jackson marched into that province and took possession of it Mr. Madison was almost frightened out of his boots, and at once proceeded to purchase and pay for what we already held. The wily and false Ferdinand took the money and signed the treaty, and then ordered that the province should not be given up. How that determination was circumvented is naively narrated by Pezuela in his history of Cuba.

"A few months," says he, "after the stipu-

ated cession of Florida to the United States the Spanish government gave orders to Cagigal (the Captain General of Cuba) to arrange all the points relative to its delivery with an American commission sent from Washington to Havana; but at the same time it secretly ordered him to lengthen the negotiations, and delay the departure of our garrisons from Florida under every possible pretext. * * * Similar instructions were brought by General Mahy (the new Captain General), and during the first few months he eluded, under masked motives, the daily demands of the American Commissioner, Col. Forbes, and his companions. . But the following despatch from the truthful Mahy to the Minister of War, on the 31st of May, reveals too fully that their intrigues were not limited: 'I might have delayed sometime longer the United States Commissioner, Mr. J. C. Forbes, notwithstanding the frequent visits be made me, and notes asking for immediate despatch; but having learned that some of the commission were taking active steps to obtain plans of these fortifications, having gone so far as to offer to a clerk of the engineer's 150 ounces of gold, I deemed it my duty to despatch them as soon as possible. The clerk reported the affair to his chief and this officer to me; therefore, in order to prevent them taking steps in any other direction, I directed that they should be entertained with hopes until on the eve of departure, when 300 ounces of gold were demanded. This price they would not agree to, and they departed without obtaining their desire." "

In all these things there is a key to negotiaion with Spain, and that is that the possession desired must be first obtained before it is negotiated for. A negotiation in Paris or Madrid. whether conducted by Mr. Belmont or any one else, does not fill the required conditions. In fact, there is but one course open to us that does. Comonfort is Dictator of Mexico, and is on the verge of a war with Spain. We can easily strengthen his hands-as we pointed out a day or two since—so that Mexico can take possession of Cuba in a just war, and she will be glad to dispose of it to us at once. That is the true course and policy for us to pursue, and not to waste time in profitless negotiations with European Cabinets that will agree to nothing which may tend to the advantage of the United States. By a proper understanding with Comonfort the whole affair can be arranged in ninety days or four months, while four years will be wasted in vain hopes if Mr. Belmont is charged with a mission; and not only shall we attain nothing, but positively be in a worse position than we are now.

POLITICS IN WALL STREET-THE MAYORALTY FIZZLE AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE .- " EVERY sensible axiom. It is a great pity that in the course of things we find so many deviations from that sound rule. Lately we have had parsons all over the country turned into fire-eating and pestilent politicians; and now we have the merchants and frequenters of Wall street commencing to follow their lead. The meeting of Saturday afternoon in front of the Merchants' Exchange was proof sufficient that the merchants and speculators were much more at home in attending to the prices of flour and cotton, and tallow, and in bulling and bearing railroad stocks than they could ever hope to be in attempting to amend our political condition. The materials for a splendid demonstration were at hand, but the managers were un used to such things and did not know how to take advantage of them. There were no speakers provided to address the audience, and the conequence was that one or two fiery ward politicians got a chance of distinguishing themselves and of saving something for the candidate of the American party for Mayor, much to the disgust of the managers and the meeting. Then the Chairman was in a burry to go hon to dinner, and the merchants were in a like anxious condition. The result was that the assemblage dispersed dissatisfied with the whole proceedings, and that nothing came out of them but the nomination of a man whose letter of declination the Chairman held in his hand at the time, and the appointment of a committee-the members of which will probably never meetfor the purpose intended.

All this shows the folly and absurdity of men undertaking to do what they know nothing at all about. Fortunately, or unfortunately, the business of politics is a speciality in this country, confined to a small class-and that class by no means the most respectable. If our mer chants do not with to have themselves duped and fooled by some knavish politicians, they will not repeat the experiment of Saturday evening. It would be a very desirable thing, no doubt, to have our municipal government purified, and some limit put to the steady enormous increase of taxes. But our new fledged politicians of Wall street ought to have brains enough to understand that the amount of these taxes is in no degree affected or connected with the incumbent of the office of Mayor. If there is profligacy and extravagance, and corruption, and shameful negligence in the management of our city affairs the responsibility lies with the Common Council and the Comptroller. They ought also to know that the present shameful condition of the city is in a great measure due to the despotic and corrupt acts of the last black republican Legislature-acts which were forced upon the city against the will and in spite of the registance of our citizens and their chief magistrate.

Our merchants should recognize these facts that are patent to the rest of the community. Let them look to the Common Council and elect proper men to that body if they desire to put

THE ADMINISTRATION AND CENTRAL AME-RICA-GENERAL HENNINGSEN'S LETTER.-We published yesterday a curious and remark-able letter which has been addressed to Gen. Cass by Gen. Henningsen on behalf of the native supporters of Walker in Nicaragua, whose safety and freedom were guaranteed by the terms of the capitulation of the filibusters at Rivas with Commander Davis, of the United States sloop-of-war St. Marys.

The letter is a well written and logical document, and sets forth the position of the contending parties at Rivas on the 1st of May last, and the immediate causes which led to the capitulation, in a more succinct and satisfactory manner than anything that has been heretofore published. Gen. Henringsen takes the ground that the forces in Rivas were abundantly able to cope with the enemy besieging them; and frankly acknowledging the straits to which they were reduced, he proceeds to show that the enemy were not in a much better condition, and that they were besides disheartened, short of powder, and threatened with cholera and the rainy season, without any hope of reinforcement. At this juncture Commander Davis intervened in the strife, and commenced his negotiations for the surrender of Gen. Walker by announcing to his commissioner that he should seize the schooner San Jose, containing his reserve of arms and ammunition, which the allied army of Central America were utterly powerless to do.

On learning this fact Gen. Henningsen entered upon the negotiations with Commander Davis, and the stipulations agreed to were entered upon solely on the faith of an officer of the United States, who, commanding the forces of this country in that region, was looked upon as its representative. It was on the faith of this official character and tacit guarantee of this country to the terms of surrender that conditions were consented to that never would have been accepted on the faith of the Central American governments alone. Prominent among these was the stipulation that the native Nicaraguans who had served with Walker should be permitted to reside unmolested wherever they pleased in Nicaragua. This was guaranteed by the American commander and Gen. Henning. sen assumes that his course substantially binds the United States to protect them. The immediate occasion of the letter is the unhappy condition of Gen. Pineda, who was one of the persons that capitulated at Rivas, under this treaty with Commander Davis. He is represented to be a man of high honor and fidelity, and brother of a former President of the country. In spite of the terms of the stipulations with Commander Davis he is now set to work in chains upon the roads in Segovia by the present government of Nicaragua, and Gen. Henningsen now appeals to our government for redress, and for the fulfilment of that direct responsibility which, as he claims, attaches to the government of the United States.

We are not disposed to discuss the question how far the acts of Commander Davis involve the responsibility of our government to see that the stipulations made with hlm are carried out; but the publication of this letter at this juncture, immediately after the departure of Walker for Nicaragua with the avowed purpose of redressing the wrongs of himself and his followers, seems to us more like an attempt to further befog the Central American questions, and to involve our government in new and still more complicated discussions. The ground that Gen. Henningsen has broken presents a new view of matters, and may yet be one of the many rightful causes that shall lead our government finally to send down a force, and, taking possession of the Transit route, administer justice to our own citizens and all others, and secure that isthmus to the peaceful transit of the whole world.

TURE-ACTION OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN .-The report of the committee of the Common Council appointed to investigate the city accounts, comes before the Board of Aldermen this evening for confirmation. It will be recollected that after detailing the discoveries that the committee had made of unvouched expenditures of the city revenues to the extent of eight millions, it recommended an appropriation of five thousand dollars to enable them to prosecute their inquiries into these defalcations. It is the question of this appropriation that comes before the Aldermen for decision this evening, and we trust that there is sufficient bonesty and public spirit amongst them not to defeat the inquiry by refusing their sanction to the grant. It is of the last importance that the discoveries made by the committee shall be fully carried out and tested, and we hold every man who opposes the appropriation to be a party to the delinquencies which it is their object to expose. If the vote be passed this evening the committee will in all probability be able to conclude their investigations before the close of the year, and the Legislature will thus be enabled to devise measures to put a stop to the frauds and leakages by which the revenues of the city are proffigately dissipated.

TREESPONSIBILITY OF OUR BOARDS OF COMMIS-STONERS .- Of all the anomalies which exist in our city government the most remarkable is that presented by the different Boards of Commissioners, the aggregate expenditures of which amount annually to the sum of between three and four millions of dollars, and which are, to all intents and purposes, irresponsible to any authority. This remark applies particularly to the Commissioners composing the Board of Education, to the Commissioners of Emigration, the Commissioners of the Central Park, and the Governors of the Almshouse. Although some of these are required to make detailed reports of their proceedings every year to the State Legislature, they recognize no executive authority but their own, and expend and appropriate the people's money in that feeling of perfec security which official irresponsibility always The strongest exemplification of this fact is

to be found in the case of the Board of Education, whose expenditures for the present year are estimated at over twelve bundred thousand dollars, and who are responsible only to the Legislature of this State. Now this responsibility amounts to nothing, and, so long as the Board remains a separate organization, independent of the supervision and controlling power of the chief magistrate, as all the Commissioners are, its expenses will go on increasing out of all proportion to the actual demands of education. The fact is, all these boards are mainly made up of designing, corrupt, spoils seeking politicians, who combine with lobbymen and contractors to defraud the public, and to whom the people of New York are chiefly indebted for the enormous increase

of their taxes. The only remedy for all thisthe only way in fact to put a stop to the schemes of swindling and corruption of which this official irresponsibility is the fruitful source, is by placing the supervision and controlling power in the hands of the chief magistrate of the city.

COURT CHRONICLES OF HAYTI.—His Imperial Majesty Faustin Solouque the First, by the grace of God Emperor of Hayti, has certainly, for one of his color, a most laudable and judicious estimate of the high station which he fills among the sovereigns of the earth. The members of the imperial family, the high functionaries of the empire, the titled magnates, and, in fact, all connected with the Court, bear themselves also most proudly and with becoming state, as if resolved that the positions which they occupy and the titles which they bear shall not be lowered or sullied in their persons; therefore it is that the doings of the Emperor and of his brilliant Court deserve to be noted from time to time-more particularly as they are chronicled in due form by the Court journalist, and published in the Moniteur Haitien, for the information and gratification of the loyal subjects of the empire. It is from that authentic source that we derive the glowing account of a recent royal merrymaking, which we have translated, and which we to-day present to our readers.

The chief butler of his Imperial Majesty is a Duke. His title is well chosen and appropriate, and the selection of it shows that the Emperor is something of a wit. He rejoices in the style, title and dignity of the Duke of Lemonade. The idea is carried out in the titles of the junior members of the noble house, for we find among his sons or sons-in-law one having the dignity of the Marquis of Alert, which is only a synonyme for the expression look sharp." His Grace, Monseigneur le Duc de Limonade-as the Court chronicler designates him-has a magnificent villa in the suburbe of Port-au-Prince, and it was the house warming, or baptism, as it is termed, of this pleasure house that was the occasion of the splendid fets which we to-day immortalize.

The description of the villa and pleasure grounds is in imitation of the style of the French novelists, and does credit to the genius of the Court journalist. Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress not only honored the festivities with their presence, but actually stood sponsors for the house when it was baptized and blessed by the good Abbé Subrine. Their Majesties were attended by the imperial princesses, a pair of marchionesses, the Ministers, the Grand Chancellor of the Empire, the Grand Master of Ceremonies, the Governor of the capital, generals and aides innumerable, a squadron of the Imperial Guard and a detachment of the Foot Guard. The famous junketings of good Queen Bess at Kenilworth Castle were hardly more right royal than those of Faustin Solouque, at the villa de Marquissant. The Duc de Limonade appears to have acted the part of host magnificently, assisted as he was by his sons, the Barons of Ulysses and Excellent.

and the members of the Alert family. After the banquet, which was al fresco, their Majesties repaired, as we are told, to the saloon, where a large company was assembled, and where they spent the morning in agreeable pastimes. It is a great pity that the chronicler was not more explicit as to the amusements with which the time was beguiled, for the sports of royalty are always of interest.

We think that this description of a royal merrymaking in Hayti ought to go very far towards establishing the claim of Solonque to be regarded as the peer and co-equal of his royal brothers of the European continent. The whole thing was a capital imitation, not to say burlesque, of the regal pomps and pageantries of the Old World, and shows Solouque to be 'a right smart nigger.'

THE FINANCIAL NEWS BY THE ARTEL The Ariel, from Southampton on the 4th, was boarded on Saturday off Cape Race and her news published in yesterday's HERALD.

They had received in England one week's news of our condition under the suspension of specie payments; they were fully aware of the action of our banks, and of the Judges of the Supreme Court in sustaining them. Still, as yet, no change for the worse seems to have aken place abroad. We are told that the London money market was depressed, but the funds had risen; cotton and breadstuffs were both heavy with a declining tendency.

It is evident that the English have not begun to feel the full effect of our embarrassment here. Partiy through the efforts of the London Times and other journals in the interest of the stockjobbers and speculative bankers, and partly in consequence of the cheering effect of the India news, the London money market has been kept up to a pitch which must have surprised even the most sanguine. Ten per cent was the rate which was confidently mentioned as likely to be adopted by the Bank as soon as the news of our suspension of specie payments reached England; and, if the Bank did not suspend, it certainly seemed that no less a pressure could be relied upon to counteract the tendency to the exportation of gold to the United States. It is probable that the government, needing money for the India war, has interposed to prevent this natural rise, and has promised, in case of emergency, to come to the relief of the bank: for neither in the papers by the Arabia nor in this telegraph of the Ariel's news do we perceive any indication that the rate is to be raised above eight per cent.

Some days and even weeks must clapse before we hear the full effect of the crisis in England. So long as any thing remains to be done in India, it will be the interest of the government to depreciate, and, if possible, to arrest a panic. So long as there remains any money to be raised for the suppression of the mutiny it is the policy of the government, in a purely commercial point of view, to keep things straight and quiet in the fluancial world. On the other hand, it is evidently everyone's interest to give the threatened houses every chance, and also the rope they require; so that those among them who have means on which they can rely may have time to go round to their friends and obtain all the assistance they can.

We are now hearing of this period of respite. In a few days the game will be played out. It will be no longer possible to conceal or to mitigate the injury inflicted by our disasters here; and, be the consequences what they may, the houses which have plunged into the present crisis without resources on which implicit reliance can be placed, and those which have allowed themselves to be mixed up with our rotten corporate institutions, will need all their courage and all their address to weather the storm.

THE POOR OF NEW YORK-THEIR PROSPECTS FOR THE WINTER.—In another column will be found an interesting statement of the present condition of the poor of our city, prepared from the inquiries of a person specially detailed from our establishment to visit the different station houses, and to report upon the facts bearing upon this subject, which have come within the cognizance of the police. It will be seen from this document that the amount of distress has been very much exaggerated; that it is confined principally to cases imported into the city from New Jersey, Connecticut or other neighboring States, or to recently arrived emigrants, who are always more or less a charge upon public benevolence. Even these to use the language of our reporter-"do not appear to be in any special distress, and do not manifest any great dissatisfaction with the present condition of things." The demands for relief from our own operatives are comparatively few, thereby proving that the so called "hunger meetings" in the Park were mere shams, got up to promote the views of Fourierite and socialist philosophers, who would gladly throw everything into confusion to enforce the influence of their insane theories. It proves something more valuable in the eyes of those who are really interested in the social progress of our people. It shows that a spirit of thrift and economy has grown up amongst our citizens and that they have had the good sense to provide against the consequences of commercial imprudence, such as we are now suffering from, by laying by a portion of their earnings. This being the case, we cannot concur in the apprehensions expressed as to the fate of our poor during the coming winter. With the public works that will be put in operation, and the efforts that are being made by charitable associations and individuals to guard against the pressure of want, it is to be hoped that we shall have no unusual amount of suffering to record. The numbers that will be immediately set to work on the Central Park and other public improvements, for which appropriations have been made, will absorb a large part of the unemployed hands contributed to us from the country districts. For the rest we have no doubt that their own econo mised resources, the exertions of charitable associations, and the benevolence of individual will provide sufficiently. All circumstance considered, we have no reason to anticipat that the winter through which we are abou to pass will be so severe as has been anticipated THE SCENES IN TOMPKINS SQUARE.—We per-

ceive by the reports of Saturday's proceedings of the loungers in Tompkins square that that excitement is pretty nearly killed. On the first two or three days of the meetings we have no doubt that many workmen out of employment were induced to join in the movement, the design of which ostensibly was to force the corporation to give labor and wages to the unemployed. Many foreigners newly arrived here do not understand precisely the theory of our government, which recognizes individuals, not masses. They expect the government to employ and feed them, which is simply absurd. These men. however, erred from ignorance, and have had their eyes opened. There were others, however, at the bottom of the movement, who went to work in a thoroughly wide-awake manner. and for political purposes. It would have been quite satisfactory to these fellows and their employers had there been a bread or blood riot, which would have ended in no bread and much blood. The people of this city are rot quite so great fools as the politicians imagire. The scenes in Tompkins square were watched with apparent indifference, but the first overt act would have been a signal for strong measures. Every sensible man knew that the demonstrations were not made by the people who what our friends in the South would call him. are really suffering from the effects of the financial revulsion. Every one knew that the speakers and leaders were professed pot-house brawlers and small politicians or crazy women, who ought to have been-at home knitting stockings for the winter. Well, the poor dupes found this out, after a while, and the "riots." as the country papers called them, dwindled down to an assemblage of a few rowdy boys, fit subjects for the policemens' clubs. The whole affair died a natural death, and is now a matter of history. The demagogues may attempt to revive the excitement, but it is so far a hopeless fizzle.

The men who are out of employment and really desire to obtain it will no doubt be mocessful in so doing. The Central Park will take a thousand to-morrow. If the supply of labor is in excess over the demand, however, the iten that the article will be in the same request and command the same price as under a different state of things is absurd. That is one part of the moral of the scenes of Tompkins squire. Another is, that the workingmen or any oher men should be self-reliant. They should not depend on committees or organizations of any kind; they are the curse of the poor man in the Old World. Individual exertion is the serret of success in everything. God helps only those who help themselves.

COL. FORNEY ON THE PRESIDENT'S INSTRUC-TIONS TO GOV. WALKER .- The Philadelphia Press publishes the "instructions issued by the administration to the Hon. Robert J. Walker and the Hon. F. P. Stanton after they had respectively accepted the high trusts of Governor and Secretary of the Territory of Kansas," and mys, "We should like any critic to point out the passage in these instructions infringed upon by any act of Gov. Walker or Secretary Stanton. since the date of their appointment.'

In reply to this we have to inform Col. Forney that the instructions which he publishes are the general instructions to Messrs. Walker and Stanton, of June last; but that the instructions which were technically disregarded in the reection of those Oxford precinct and NeGes county frauds were the special instructions of September. The special object of these instructions was to guard the Governor against giving offence to either party by assuming any decisive authority over the election returns. which might be claimed as an authority only belonging to the Territorial Assembly. Technically, therefore, in the decisive rejection of the Moresaid frands, Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton did exceed the limits of their instructions, and to this extent ther will have been admonished by the President of the fact. But inasmuch as, although subject to this admonition upon the technicalities of the law, their conduct can, doubtless, be vindicated upon the broad principle of moral right and justice, and according to the true intent and pirit of the doctrine of popular sovereignty. the officers in question will still be regarded by the President as having acted strictly according to their conscientious convictions of public